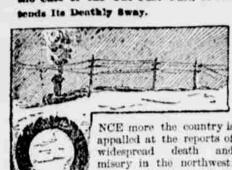
A SORT OF STORM THAT IS INDIG-ENOUS TO THE NORTHWEST.

In Fact, It Exists in All Its Glory Nowhere Else, Though Semetimes, as to the Case of the One Just Past, It Exsends Its Deathly Sway.



but in its range and destructive intensity this cold wave surpasses all hitherto recorded. From

the Athabasca to the Rio Grande, and over all the plains and prairies from the Rocky abandoned their posts, and the 6,000 Conmountains to the timbered hills along federate prisoners were apparently free to the Mississippi, comes the same wail of monotonous misery: Travelers buried under the snow, farmers dying within a few rods of their own doors, children frozen stiff on the way home from school and domestic animals dying by thousands; and following the cold in western Kansas there is starvation, till whole families are said to be perishing in their frail cabins. With the calamity, too, come those actions which ennoble humanity-heroic self sacrifice in many forms. The father has cheerfully yielded his own life to save his child, neighbor risks life and timb to rescue neighbor, and in many a town the heroic citizens turned out and searched through the long, dismal night for the lost, tying themselves loosely in groups with long cords, so that they, might not be separated and lost,

For such storms Dakota has invented the appropriate name of blizzard. It differs from the ordinary winter storm in two points—it rises with the suddenness of a tornado and continues a long time, and by a peculiar whirling motion of the wind the air is so filled with a dry powdery snow that one cannot see a yard before him. Often the fine particles of snow strike the face with the sharp impact of steel flakes; in such a case no animal can be driven against the wind, but drifts helplessly before it till exhausted in a snow bank, and the wind cuts through the thickest woolen clothing. Language cannot describe the paralyzing terror which seizes on all save the very stoutest hearts, and the vitality of most people can sustain the bodily heat but a few hours in such a struggle. Unless shelter is reached the limbs are first frozen, then the chill of death picks. The loss of life, however, was surapproaches the vital organs. And at this prisingly small. Since then every winter has stage of freezing strange symptoms often appear; as the blood retires from the surface improvident and some are unexpectedly it congests in the heart and brain; then delirium comes on and with it a delusive sensa- family will hear many a grewsome tion of smothering heat. The victim's last tale of sad disaster, many a story exertions are to throw off his clothes and re- of how the family burned every article move all wrappings from his throat; often of furniture to prolong life, and then died bethe corpse is found with neck completely fore help could reach them. In January, bare and in an attitude indicating that his 1873, a sudden wave of cold swept down last struggles were for fresh air! Even after across Dakota and Minnesota, bringing the the stage of delirium is reached one can be mercury in a few hours to 40 degs, below restored to life; and painful experience has zero; the region it traversed in the territory taught the people of the cold northwest a was then uninhabited, but in Minnesota regular science of restoring the frozen. For- seventy persons perished in a day and night. merly the victim was brought at once to the Such are the awful possibilities of the cold fire; this thawed the frozen extremities be- northwest. Yet the soil is of inexhaustible fore circulation was restored, and so the fertility, and Dakota has gained population limbs mortified and had to be amputated. faster for ten years past than did any other Now the practice is to leave the frozen one section of the country; all her towns are in a cool room, and by the application of alive with energy, and to one who visits centers to the extremities; thus, if the life can be saved, the limbs generally can be.

The late blizzard was unusually sudden. On the morning preceding its appearance all Dakota rejoiced in a lovely calm. The air was soft, the sky dazzlingly clear. A few wise old settlers remarked that there was danger, the air was too clear and the mirage too noticeable.

"Why, you could see towns, lakes and little hills fifty miles away," says one survivor. Immigrants from more southern localities said that Dakota was at last to have a "January thaw," and an unusually large number were away from home. About noon a low bank of black cloud appeared in the northwest, and soon spread from north around to west; an hour later all the sky was black and the snow falling, and in another hour the blizzard was raging. Hour after hour its progress could be traced eastward and southward from town to town where telegraph fines could give warning. So most of Minnesota and Iowa were warned in time, but to all western Kansas, Nebraska, the Indian territory and Texas no such warning was possible. When the blizzard had exhausted its fury and a cold, clear morning dawned, there were many sad and curious sights. Every railroad train lay where the storm had struck it, a headland of a long moraine of snow which had piled up behind it. Every fence and rock was marked in like manner as the beginning of a drift, while here and there over the wide expanse of dazzling white a little mound marked where some hapless man or beast had made his last

Strange scenes are recorded. At one place the men tied themselves in line to a long rope and worked their way along the railroad track during the storm, taking their bearings by the telegraph poles, the man in front chouting whenever he found the pole and the whole line then advancing a section-thus they reached and rescued the passengers of



FATHER AND SON. Near Huron, D. T., Robert Chambers and his son Johnnie were lost in the storm. The father wrapped his son in the only heavy coat they had and buried him under the snow, himself walking up and down and calling for help till exhausted. He then crept in baside his boy and lay over him to shelter him. Next morning a searching party discovered the two in the snow. The father was dead, the son but slightly frozen. And there were the date when a change would ordinarily many other incidents as pathetic—many, too, have been made, and an equally high one to many other incidents as pathetic-many, too, that will never be told.

Ever since the preirie region was occupied by civilized men these storms have been reported, growing more destructive, of course, as the population increases; and thirty or

forty years ago the destruction in northern Illinois was sometimes to excite national compassion. But with advanced breaking the force of the wind; the country, also, is thickly settled, the roads run between fences which guide the wanderers, and houses are so thick that it is rare indeed to hear of any one being lost and frozen in Illinois. But some of the anecdotes of the early days are chilling enough. About thirty-five years ago an old man named Carter was crossing the grand prairie of central Illinois, with two little granddaughters, in a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen; a blizzard came on suddenly, the oxen ran before the wind till exhausted, and the three persons were lost at night on the open prairie. The old man knocked the oxen in the head, cut them open and placed one child in the body of each ox; he then followed the line of the NCE more the country is wind till he reached a settlement, and early appalled at the reports of | the next morning a rescuing party found the widespread death and little girls still alive and not seriously inmisery in the northwest; jured. The last date at which there was much suffering east of the Mississippi was the celebrated "Cold New Year's"-Jan. 1, 1864. Between dark and daylight the mercury at several points in Illinois fell 70 degs. At Camp Douglas, near Chicago, all the guards go. One small squad did go; but before getting a mile from camp all turned back but two. When the storm abated these two were found but three miles away, frozen solid. One of those who returned said that breathing on the prairie that night was just like taking sulphuric acid into the lungs. From the lakes to the gulf the suffering that night was great in every camp, and soldiers on guard froze or chilled to death as far south as Vicksburg. The next memorable winter was that of 1871-72, when the Union Pacific railroad was blocked for five weeks, and trains

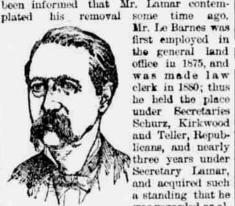


FEELING THEIR WAY. had to be dug out of the ice and snow with shown a few cases of freezing, as some are caught; and the visitor to an old Dakota

contented people in the world. WRIGHT AND LE BARNES.

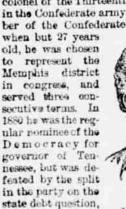
The Law Clerk of the General Land Office and His Predecessor.

The recent removal of J. W. Le Barnes, law clerk and adviser of the general land office, is still being talked of in Washington. Mr. Le Barnes himself gives the very reasonable explanation that he was not so much removed prematurely as retained beyond the usual time, for he had held office nearly thirteen years and had been informed that Mr. Lamar contemplated his removal some time ago.



and acquired such a standing that he was regarded as almost indispensable. In all cases involving land grants and the claims of railroads, Mr. Le Barnes is said to have been a vigilant defender of the rights of settlers and the government; hence it was thought important to retain him in the office until an equally competent successor could

be found. Hon. John V. Wright, who succeeds Mr. Le Barnes as law adviser of the land office, is a prominent lawyer of Tennessee, formerly a member of the supreme court, and later a circuit judge and chancellor. He is a son of an officer of the war of 1812 and grandson of an officer in the Revolution, and was himself colonel of the Thirteenth Tennessee infantry in the Confederate army, as well as a member of the Confederate congress. In 1855,



JOHN V. WRIGHT.

as he was an outspoken opponent of everything that savored of repudiation. He was chairman of the Indian commission in the northwest in 1886 and 1887, and as such concluded treaties with the Indians giving the nation title to nearly 30, 000,000 acres of land in Dakota, Mortana,

Idaho and Washington territories. He has since been chief of the mineral division of the land office. In both these places he has acquired a minute knowledge of the public lands. It was a very high compliment to Mr. Le Barnes to be retained so long after Judge Wright to be chosen as his successor.

Wickedness may prosper for a while, but in the long run he who sets all knaves at work will pay them.

"GRANDMA" GARFIELD.

President Garfield's Mother, Whose Death Has Just Been Recorded.

Eliza Garfield (Eliza Ballou), mother of James A. Garfield, whose death was recently announced, came of a Huguenot family that fled from France to New England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. She was born in New Hampshire and married Abram Garfield, a native of New York, but of Massachusetts ancestry, having descended from Edward Garfield, an English Puritan, who, in 1630, was one of the founders of Watertown.

a widow with four a loud and shrill 'Amen!' he would startle whom James, des-

MRS. GARFIELD. it is probable that the fatherless family open hearted frontiersmen far better than might have been the case them. in a more cultivated community. All to force the virgin soil to grant a living, and nowhere are women so thoroughly respected

and assisted in need as in new countries.

The children assisted their mother, and

James helped to provide for the family wants by working on the neighboring farms. The rising fortunes of the son, first a teacher in a log school house, professor, congressman, general leader in the national house of representatives, then president, of course caused a great, though slow, change in the life of the mother. The early hardships of a frontier life were followed by comfort and an absorbing interest in the career of the distinguished son. It must have been a proud day when Eliza Garfield sat in a chair on the portico of the Capitol at Washington and listened while James A. Garfield, her son, and an incoming president of the United States, delivered his inaugural address. When the president had finished speaking to the people of the United States he turned and saluted his venerable mother with a kiss.

There came another great change in the life of the woman so closely knit with the fortunes of the man. Assassination startled the nation and brought affliction and disappointment to a household, at its very entrance upon a harvest of all that had been sewn during thirty years.

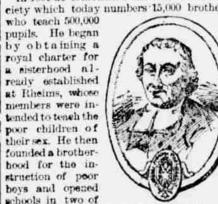
After the death of her president son Eliza Garfield lived quietly with his family. She was 86 years old, and during her last illness was constantly watched by oldest daughter, Mrs. Trowbridge, and her son, Thomas Garfield, now a man of 66. Mrs. J. A. Gartield is in Europe with her eldest son and her daughter.

THE FIRST "CHRISTIAN BROTHER."

Jean Baptiste de la Salle, Recently Can-

onized by the Roman Church. Jean Baptiste de la Salle, founder of the Brothers of the Christian Schools," has just 1651. From the University of Rheims, after | wonder.-The Sportsman. completing his course there, he received the degree of doctor of divinity, and in 1671 was ordained priest.

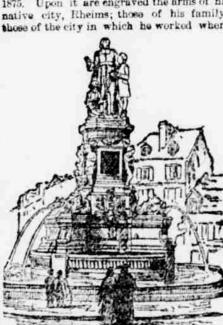
In 1681 he established the educational so-



at Rheims, whose members were intended to teach the poor children of their sex. He then founded a brotherbood for the instruction of poor boys and opened schools in two of

the parishes of Rheims. These schools increased rapidly in a common residence, giving them a dress of the coarsest material and a few simple rules spread rapidly throughout France; but its Times founder was brought before the courts by the secular teachers and driven away from the city. At Rouen he purchased the establishment of St. Yon, which became the central There are a good many bath houses floating house of the brotherhood. Here be spent the in the Seine, some of them of vast proportions rest of his days, devoted to the purpose of his and magnificently finished and furnished.

he died on April 19, 1719.



LA RALLE MONUMENT, BOUEN, PRANCEL he died and where his remains are preserved. Two has reliefs commemorate two remarkable incidents in his life. The first represents him distributing his patrimony to the poor; in the second, James II is seen visiting the school room in which fifty young Irish lads were instructed. At the four corners are liests. figures of the children, who represent every part of the world. From the base of the strumentality of La Salle to the people.

A TRULY WONDERFUL BIRD. The Parrot Admiral Porter Brough

Home from One of His Cruises. "While Admiral Porter was on one of his cruises," said an old resident of Harlem, "he picked up a parrot and presented it to a lady friend of mine in Washington. The parrot was a beautiful large green bird with a yel low ring around his neck and two or three red and blue feathers in his tail. He was a wonderful bird, and was petted by all the family, especially by the children, who looked upon him with a kind of awe. Regularly, when he heard the breakfast or din-ner bell ring, Poll would come sliding down Mrs. Garfield removed with her husband to the bannisters from his perch on the top Ohio in 1830, and settled in what was then story, aiding himself with his beak and known as the claws. When he had reached the dining "Wilderness," but room he would calmly and sedately sidle up now the "Western to the place which was always kept for him, Reserve," which and, climbing into the high chair, wait in a was being occupied dignified manner for the benediction. He by people from was especially strict in his religious duties, Connecticut. The Immediately on hearing the first words of pioneer died at the the grace he would begin a sort of mumbling age of 33, leaving repetition of them until the end, when, with

small children, of any one not prepared for this finale. "At the table he was exceedingly well con tined to become ducted, and was often held up as a shining president of the example to some of the smaller children be United States, was longing to the family. Without a trace of the youngest. nervousness he would calmly eat potatoes, Then commenced one of those struggles of a rice, salad, bread and fruit, reaching his mother, left without the strong arm of man, claw down into his plate, and with great to live and to bring up her children. The daintiness conveying the food to his mouth family dwelt in a log cabin, and endured the | Something which he liked especially was privations of a frontier life. However, sugar, and he never used to be satisfied with any of the children noticing him until they got on among the rude but open handed gave him some lumps of it, which they, with a kindred feeling, used to carry around with

"One of the parrot's tricks," continued the were bound together in a common struggle | Harlemite, "was in perching himself at the head of the stairs on one of the upper floors of the house, and shrieking the children's names, one after the other, imitating their tones and voices, and making it appear that a quarrel was going on, or that one of them has been hurt. The terrified mother would frequently rush out of the room, only to find Poll serenely sitting on the bannisters, with his head tilted over to one side, one eye being shut and the other regarding her with the utmost unconcern. "One very curious thing, considering his

nautical experience and association with seamen of all kinds, was the fact that he was never known to swear or say anything which could not be said in the presence of ladies."-New York Evening Sun.

Indians the Best Jockeys.

Piute Indian jockeys, who created such a sensation at Stockton, Cal., last fall, will have to look to their laurels, as some British Columbia Indians are after the position of premier riders among the aborigines. On this point Victorian (B. C.) advices say that, as jockey riders, the Flathead Indians and their relations have, perhaps, no equal on earth. Raised as they are from childhood almost on a pony's back, so to speak, it is no wonder they become superior equestrians. When preparing for a race the young bucks skin themselves of their clothing so as to present as little resistance to the air as possible. A Flathead jockey mounted for business is dressed in nothing more than a breech clout and, perhaps, a thin cotton shirt, which floats in the breeze, but offers no impediment to the rider or horse. Leaning forward on their hardy little cayuses, they dash down the race course like the wind, jumping ditches and dodging trees with a precision and skill truly marvelous. The white man's race course is a flat, level stretch of ground, rolled smooth, over which the animal simply runs, while the rider has nothing much to do except to hold his seat. On the other been canonized. In 1840 Pope Gregory XVI hand, an Indian will race over any kind of permitted the cause of his canonization to be ground, among timber or swimming streams, spow and rapid friction restore the circulaton, them at ordinary seasons, these hyperthe thaw extending slowly from the vital boreans seem among the happiest and most has been under consideration. At last the long process is concluded, and Sunday, Jan. mounting a score of obstacles, and always 22, was appointed for the solemn ceremony. coming under the wire ahead. A white man La Salle was born at Rheims on April 30, seldom wins a race from an Indian, and no

Method of "Taking Stock." "Taking stock," that is to say making an inventory of all the goods on hand, is done ciety which today numbers 15,000 brothers, by most houses once a year, preparatory to the balance sheet, which shows the exact condition of the business. It is a work of magnitude, and in some cases it takes a week to complete it. And yet in one of the largest houses on Chestnut street this is done every day. The system is the invention of the head of the firm, and, so far as known, it exists in no other house in the world. Each head of department is furnished with specially prepared blanks, which are filled up at the close of business every day and delivered to a confidential clerk, who, in turn, condenses them into one report. The entire work is done in about one hour, and without interfering with the routine duties of the employes. The stock consists of jewelry and art goods, and is easily taken, but even so, the system is one of the most admirable number, and La Salle united the teachers in known in modern business. The firm has hundreds of requests for its blanks, but very pardonably prefers to keep them and the systo be observed by all. The brotherhood tem for its own exclusive use. - Philadelphia

Bath Houses in the Seine.

Swimming is a popular diversion in Paris. life-the education of the youth-and here They are as a rule roofed over, but the floors are absent altogether, except for a narrow At House stands a monument in memory platform running round the four walls on of the great teacher, which was erected in the inside. This is almost on a level with 1875. Upon it are engraved the arms of his the water of the river into which the swimnative city, Rheims; those of his family; mers plunge. There are instructors in swimthose of the city in which he worked where ming at all these houses, and although there is naturally no opportunity for long distance exercise or practice in making time, there is yet considerable opportunity for fun and unlimited means of cultivating diving to its best. Many good swimmers go to these places for practice; indeed, it would be practically impossible for those ignorant of swimming to go there at all unless they attached themselves to the end of the rope held by the instructor. Some of these bath houses are free, and others are the result of private enterprise and are open only on the payment of an admission fee. - Philadelphia

A Remarkable Fact.

From the organization of the government up to 1860 I cannot recall among that bright galaxy of state-onen, including such men as Jefferson, Webster, Clay, Jackson, Calhoun and others, a solitary person who grew rich in the service of his country. On the contrary, nearly all of our representative men were comparatively poor.-Cor. New York

Hard to Convince.

A physician says large eaters do not live as long as those who eat little. It will be hard to convince people of that so long as elephants, which devour a ton of hay a week, live 100 years, while flies, which dine sumptuously on the barrenness of a hald head, rarely pass their first anniversary.-Binghamton Repub-

Some things, after all, come to the poor foun ain limpid streams pour forth, symboli- that can't get in at the doors of the rich, cal of the instruction given through the in- whose money somehow blocks up the entrance way - George Mucdouald.

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